

2012 FJCL State Latin Forum

Reading Comprehension: Prose

Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, 1.7

Herculem in ea loca Geryone interempto boves mira specie abegisse memorant, ac prope 1
Tiberim fluuium, qua prae se armentum agens nando traiecerat, loco herbido ut quiete et pabulo 2
laeto reficeret boves et ipsum fessum via procubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibo vinoque 3
gravatum sopor oppressisset, pastor accola eius loci, nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, captus 4
pulchritudine boum cum avertere eam praedam vellet, quia si agendo armentum in 5
speluncam compulisset ipsa vestigia quaerentem dominum eo deductura erant, aversos 6
boves eximium quemque pulchritudine caudis in speluncam traxit. Hercules ad primam 7
auroram somno excitus cum gregem perlustrasset oculis et partem abesse numero sensisset, pergit 8
ad proximam speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent. Quae ubi omnia foras versa vidit nec in 9
partem aliam ferre, confusus atque incertus animi ex loco infesto agere porro armentum occepit. 10
Inde cum actae boves quaedam ad desiderium, ut fit, relictarum mugissent, reddita inclusarum ex 11
spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit. Quem cum vadentem ad speluncam Cacus vi prohibere 12
conatus esset, ictus claua fidem pastorum nequiquam invocans morte occubuit. 13
14

1. Which Latin construction means the same as Geryone interempto on line 1?

- a. postquam Geryon interemptus erat
- b. ubi Geryon interemptus erat
- c. quamquam Geryon interemptus erat
- d. quod Geryon interemptus at

2. How did Hercules cross the Tiber?

- a. by crossing a bridge
- b. by wading
- c. by a ferry
- d. by swimming

3. What is the case and use of cibo vinoque in line 3?

- a. ablative of agent
- b. ablative of means
- c. dative of agent
- d. dative of reference

4. What is the case and use of boum in line 5?

- a. nominative, predicate
- b. genitive, possession
- c. genitive, separation
- d. accusative, direct object

5. How did Cacus hide his theft?
- a. by brushing away the tracks with a branch
 - b. by pulling the cattle into the cave by their tails
 - c. by driving them as far away from Hercules as possible
 - d. by disguising them as another animal
6. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 8?
- a. litotes
 - b. chiasmus
 - c. pleonasm
 - d. synecdoche
7. How should cum be translated in line 8?
- a. when
 - b. since
 - c. although
 - d. because
8. What is the case and usage of numero in line 8.
- a. dative of reference
 - b. dative of agent
 - c. ablative of means
 - d. ablative of separation
9. How did Hercules feel when he woke to find some cattle missing?
- a. angry and fearful
 - b. relieved and happy
 - c. frightened and confused
 - d. confused and uncertain
10. How did Hercules know the cattle were in the cave?
- a. He heard them lowing.
 - b. He saw their tracks.
 - c. He saw them inside.
 - d. He made an assumption.
11. What is the best translation of ut in line 11?
- a. so that
 - b. when
 - c. to
 - d. as
12. Which word does inclarum modify in line 12?
- a. relictarum
 - b. boum
 - c. vox
 - d. Herculem
13. Which word does vadentem modify?
- a. quem
 - b. speluncam
 - c. fidem
 - d. nequiquam
14. What was the fate of Cacus?
- a. He died of fright.
 - b. He was trampled by the cattle.
 - c. He escaped death.
 - d. Hercules killed him with a club.

Eutropius, *Brevarium Historiam Romanae* VII.14

Successit huic Nero, Caligulae, avunculo suo, simillimus, qui Romanum imperium et deformavit et 1
 diminuit, inusitatae luxuriae sumptuumque, ut qui exemplo C. Caligulae in calidis et frigidis lavaret 2
 unguentis, retibus aureis piscaretur, quae blattinis funibus extrahebat. In finitam senatus partem 3
 interfecit, bonis omnibus hostis fuit. Ad postremum se tanto dedecore prostituit, ut et saltaret et 4
 cantaret in scaena citharoedico habitu vel tragico. Parricidia multa commisit, fratre, uxore, sorore, 5
 matre interfectis. Urbem Romam incendit, ut spectaculi eius imaginem cerneret, quali olim Troia 6
 capta arserat. In re militari nihil omnino ausus Britanniam paene amisit. Nam duo sub eo 7
 nobilissima oppida capta illic atque eversa sunt. Armeniam Parthi sustulerunt legionesque 8
 Romanas sub iugum miserunt. Duae tamen sub eo provinciae factae sunt, Pontus Polemoniacus 9
 concedente rege Polemone et Alpes Cottiae Cottio rege defuncto. 10
 11

15. What was Nero's relationship to Caligula?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Caligula was Nero's uncle | c. Caligula was Nero's brother-in-law |
| b. Caligula was Nero's cousin | d. Caligula was Nero's grandfather |

16. What use of dative is Caligulae in line 1?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. indirect object | b. possession |
| c. ethical dative | d. with a special adjective |

17. What subjunctive use is illustrated by lavaret and piscaretur in lines 2-3?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. indirect command | b. result clause |
| c. purpose clause | d. fearing clause |

18. What is the antecedent of quae in line 3?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. exemplo (line 2) | b. Caligulae (line 2) |
| c. unguentis (line 3) | d. retibus (line 3) |

19. What is the case and usage of senatus in line 4?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. nominative subject | c. genitive, partitive |
| b. genitive, possession | d. accusative, direct object |

20. How did Nero disgrace himself?

- He fished with golden nets.
- He murdered family members.
- He danced and sang, dressed as a cithera player or tragedian
- He burned Rome.

21. What subjunctive use is illustrated by cerneret in lines 6-7?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| a. purpose clause | b. result clause | c. indirect command | d. fear clause |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|

22. What figure of speech is illustrated in line 7?
 a. polysyndeton b. oxymoron c. simile d. ellipsis
23. According to the passage, which family member was NOT killed by Nero?
 a. mother b. father c. wife d. brother
24. According to the passage, which province was lost under Nero?
 a. Brittain b. Armenia c. Parthia d. Pontus
25. According to the passage, in which province were two towns taken and destroyed?
 a. Brittain b. Armenia c. The Cottian Alps d. Pontus

Quintus Curtius Rufus, *Historiae Alexandri Magni*, III.1

Alexander, urbe in dicionem suam redacta, lovis templum intrat. Vehiculum quo Gordium, Midae 1
 patrem, vectum esse constabat, aspexit, cultu haud sane a vilioribus vulgatisque usu abhorrens. 2
 Notabile erat iugum adstrictum conpluribus nodis in semetipsos inplicatis et celantibus nexus. 3
 Incolis deinde adfirmantibus editam esse oraculo sortem, Asiae potiturum, qui inexplicabile 4
 vinculum solvisset, cupido incessit animo sortis eius explendae. Circa regem erat et Phrygum turba 5
 et Macedonum, illa explicatione suspensa, haec sollicita ex temeraria regis fiducia, quippe series 6
 vinculorum ita adstricta, ut unde nexus inciperet quove se conderet nec ratione nec visu perspici 7
 posset; solvere adgressus iniecerat curam ei ne in omen verteretur irritum inceptum. Ille 8
 nequaquam diu luctatus cum latentibus nodis: "Nihil", inquit, "interest quomodo solvantur", 9
 gladioque ruptis omnibus loris oraculi sortem vel elusit vel implevit. 10
 11

26. Which of the following does NOT describe the carriage Alexander found in the temple of Jupiter?
 a. it was the carriage of Midas's father, Gordius.
 b. It appeared to be an ordinary carriage.
 c. It was hidden from the common people.
 d. The yoke was tied down with an unusually complex knot.
27. Which is not a construction found in line 4-5?
 a. ablative absolute c. relative clause of characteristic
 b. indirect statement d. passive periphrastic
28. What was the prophecy connected to untying the knot?
 a. He who untied it would rule Asia.
 b. He who untied it would die young but have much glory.
 c. He who untied it would have many children.
 d. He who untied it would be favored by the gods.

29. What is the form, and use of explendae in line 5?
- a. gerund, dative with special adjectives c. gerund, genitive expressing purpose
b. gerundive, passive periphrastic d. gerundive, objective genitive
30. What worried the Macedonians in the crowd?
- a. The complexity of the knot c. That Alexander might succeed
b. The bold confidence of Alexander d. The Phrygians who stood in the crowd with them
31. What subjunctive use is illustrated by inciperet in line 7?
- a. indirect question b. result clause c. purpose clause d. fear clause
32. What subjunctive use is illustrated by vereretur in lines 8-9?
- a. indirect question b. result clause c. purpose clause d. fear clause
33. How did Alexander untie the knot?
- a. He untied it with his fingers. c. He burned it with fire.
b. He cut it with his sword. d. He ordered the oracle to untie it.
34. According to the passage, what was the result of Alexander’s method of untying the knot?
- a. He fulfilled the prophecy.
b. He did not fulfill the prophecy.
c. He either avoided the prophecy or fulfilled it.
d. He either avoided the prophecy or did not fulfill it.

Caesar, *De Bello Civili* III.104

His tum cognitis rebus amici regis, qui propter aetatem eius in procuratione erant regni, sive timore 1
adducti, ut postea praedicabant, sollicitato exercitu regio ne Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque 2
occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, his, qui 3
erant ab eo missi, palam liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire iusserunt; ipsi clam 4
consilio inito Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari hominem audacia, et L. Septimium, tribunum 5
militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. Ab his liberaliter ipse appellatus et quadam notitia 6
Septimii productus, quod bello praedonum apud eum ordinem duxerat, naviculam parvulam 7
conscendit cum paucis suis: ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur. 8
9

35. Why were friends of the king ruling in charge of the kingdom?
- a. The king was too young. c. The king was out of the country.
b. They had overthrown the king. d. The king was ill.

36. What is the case and use of regni in line 1?
a. nominative, subject
b. nominative, predicate
c. genitive, objective
d. genitive, possession
37. What is the use of the ablative timore in line 2?
a. agent
b. means
c. manner
d. quality
38. What kind of subjunctive clause is illustrated by ocuparet in lines 2-3?
a. indirect command
b. indirect question
c. fearing clause
d. purpose clause
39. According to the passage, what was one reason the friends of the king may have had Pompey killed?
a. They wanted to use his death to improve their standing with the king.
b. They wanted to use his death to improve Egypt's standing with the Romans.
c. They wanted revenge against Pompey for their misfortunes.
d. They feared he would try to capture Alexandria and Egypt.
40. What is the use of interficiendum in line 6?
a. purpose
b. obligation
c. means
d. cause
41. How did Pompey know Septimius?
a. Septimius was a relative of Pompey.
b. Septimius served under Pompey in the war against the pirates.
c. Septimius was one of Pompey's clients.
d. They did not know one another.
42. Where was Pompey killed?
a. in the palace of the king
b. in Alexandria
c. in the desert
d. on a boat
43. What use of the ablative is illustrated by paucis suis line 8?
a. means
b. manner
c. accompaniment
d. separation

Cicero, Philippic X. 1-2

Maximas tibi, Pansa, gratias omnes et habere et agere debemus, qui, cum hodierno die senatum te 1
 habiturum non arbitraremur, ut M. Bruti, praestantissimi civis, litteras accepisti, ne minimam 2
 quidem moram interposuisti, quin quam primum maximo gaudio et gratulatione frueremur. Cum 3
 factum tuum gratum omnibus debet esse, tum vero oratio, qua recitatis litteris usus es. Declarasti 4
 enim verum esse id, quod ego semper sensi, neminem alterius, qui suae confideret, virtuti 5
 invidere. Itaque mihi, qui plurimis officiis sum cum Bruto et maxima familiaritate coniunctus, minus 6
 multa de illo dicenda sunt. Quas enim ipse mihi partis sumpseram, eas praecepit oratio tua. Sed 7
 mihi, patres conscripti, necessitatem attulit paulo plura dicendi sententia eius, qui rogatus est ante 8
 me; a quo ita saepe dissentio, ut iam verear, ne, id quod fieri minime debet, minuere amicitiam 9
 nostram videatur perpetua dissensio. 10
 11

44. What was received from Brutus?

- a. thanks b. letters c. praise d. money

45. What is the use of civis in line 2?

- a. genitive, possession c. genitive, objective
 b. genitive, quality d. genitive, in apposition to M. Bruti

46. What is the best way to translate quam in line 3?

- a. how b. than c. as ___ as possible d. which

47. What is the form of declarasti in line 5?

- a. perfect passive participle c. present passive infinitive
 b. syncopated perfect active indicative verb d. nominative plural noun

48. What use of the relative pronoun is illustrated by the first qui in line 6?

- a. relative clause of characteristic c. purpose clause of purpose
 b. connective relative pronoun d. explanatory relative clause

49. What use of the dative is expressed by mihi in line 6?

- a. possession b. reference c. agent d. purpose

50. What is the case and use of paulo in line 9?

- a. dative, indirect object c. ablative, degree of difference
 b. dative, with compound verb d. ablative, specification